



Industries of Peace

are meeting rapid adjustment.

Echoes of Commerce—stilled for a time—are now resounding throughout the land, and all is well.

The Nation's business is resumed; we're on a firm foundation now and the scenes ahead are bright with the promise of greater prosperity.

And over and above all, the banks of the nation are working soberly, understandingly, with constructive service to meet the new demands.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

W. C. DAVIS, President.
A. C. BRADHAM, Vice-President.
J. T. STUKES, Cashier.

CONCERNING CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS

Clemson College, May 10.—The crop contract is the heart of co-operative marketing by growers. Many people regard co-operation as a sort of charitable attitude that causes co-operators to work for the public interest at a sacrifice to themselves. In the minds of such people co-operation and business are not associated. As a matter of fact, true co-operation such as takes place in a co-operative marketing enterprise is a thoroughly cold-blooded business affair just as much so as is a successful stock company corporation. A co-operative marketing association of growers conducts business in a businesslike way for the benefit of its members just as a corporation does business for the benefit of its stockholders. In this modern age, however, neither must fail to take into account the public good, as this would be a short-sighted business policy. Some of the labor unions in this country have apparently followed such a short-sighted policy to their own discomfiture. As a guarantee of the good faith and righteousness of the motive, nearly all crop contracts used by growers provide that the governor of the state shall appoint, one director who shall represent the public generally. This is a good thing both for the public and for the association.

The crop contract is a mutual agreement on the part of growers to market their commodity through one channel, that channel to be created and managed by the growers themselves. The growers elect directors from among themselves who manage the association's affairs for the growers. The directors employ such experts in marketing the particular commodity as are needed to serve

best the interests of growers. Everything done by the directors in operating the association affects the product of all members alike, including their own. They cannot, because of their position as directors, secure advantages for themselves which do not apply in exactly the same degree to all other members.

How Directors Are Elected
When the campaign for signatures to the crop contract is completed, the state is divided into districts in such a way that the members in each district produce approximately the same number of bales of cotton (if it is a cotton marketing association). One director is then nominated from each district and this nominee becomes a member of the board of directors of the state association. In nominating the directors each member casts one vote regardless of the size of the crop produce by him and marketed through the association.

A co-operative association contracts to receive and market all the crop of its members and to pay to members the proceeds therefrom less costs of selling and of maintaining the association. The association agrees to pool the crop by grade, variety, and kind and to pay each grower exactly the same amount per pound or other unit for the same grade, variety, or kind of product delivered during the operation of a pool. With non-perishable commodities, pools usually run for a year, but the time varies with other commodities from one day upward.

Obligations of Members
Members of such an association contract to deliver at the direction of the association their entire crop produced or acquired by them as growers or lessors and to accept in payment therefor the amounts paid by the association under the plan stated above. They agree to the pooling of the crop entailing as it does some delay in making final payments. The grower further agrees to pay liquidated damages (amounts specified in the contract) to the association in case of violation of the contract, and agrees that the association is entitled to an injunction to prevent further breach of contract and to a decree for specific performance of the terms of the contract. A grower who violates the contract pays all costs of making him comply.

Sources of Strength in Contract
The crop contract is the means of making a growers' co-operative marketing association a business concern instead of a failure. The contracts are legally sound and serve to protect all members from the invasions that are sure to be made against them by the enemies of co-operation. Weak-kneed members are held in line in spite of temporarily high prices offered by the middlemen who do not wish to see farmers succeed in bettering their marketing conditions. Members who go into the association meaning business are protected from the disloyalty of others who would sacrifice everything for a temporary personal advantage. This is the essence of true co-operation.

The contract provides that unless enough growers sign up to insure that a certain stated minimum amount of the crop will be marketed co-operatively the contract does not bind anyone. Thus in signing up the first contracts growers are protected from belonging to a weak association. A satisfactory volume of business is assured before anybody is bound.

The contracts run for a period of years usually from 5 to 15. This gives time for the organization to become thoroughly established and to reflect the benefits resulting therefrom to members. A non-year association could not form the permanent trade connections that would best enable it to cut out the losses in marketing for which it is organized. The crop contract makes an association the strongest factor in the particular trade in which it is engaged.

CROPPING YOUNG ORCHARDS HAS NUMEROUS ADVANTAGES

They Help Reduce Cost of Bringing an Orchard to Profitable Bearing, Promote Cultivation, and Frequently Yield Some Profit—Various Catch Crops Recommended.

One of the difficulties of fruit growing, either as a main industry or as an incidental to general farming, is the length of time that must elapse before the orchard begins to yield returns. When, as in many sections this spring, a freeze destroys or greatly reduces the expected crop, the loss to many growers, including those who expected to harvest their first fruit in

WEAK, NERVOUS, ALL RUN-DOWN

Missouri Lady Suffered Until She Tried Cardui.—Says "Result Was Surprising."—Got Along Fine, Became Normal and Healthy.

Springfield Mo.—"My back was so weak I could hardly stand up, and I would have bearing-down pains and was not well at any time," says Mrs. D. V. Williams, wife of a well-known farmer on Route 6, this place. "I kept getting headaches and having to go to bed," continues Mrs. Williams describing the troubles from which she obtained relief through the use of Cardui. "My husband, having heard of Cardui, proposed getting it for me. 'I saw after taking some Cardui... that I was improving. The result was surprising. I felt like a different person.'"

"Later I suffered from weakness and weak back, and felt all run-down. I did not rest well at night, I was so nervous and cross. My husband said he would get me some Cardui, which he did. It strengthened me. My doctor said I got along fine. I was in good healthy condition. I cannot say too much for it." Thousands of women have suffered as Mrs. Williams describes, until they found relief from the use of Cardui. Since it has helped so many, you should not hesitate to try Cardui if troubled with womanly ailments. For sale everywhere. E.83



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Seven days out of every week you'll get real smoke joy and real smoke contentment—if you'll get close-up to a jimmy pipe! Buy one and know that for yourself! Packed with cool, delightful, fragrant Prince Albert, a pipe's the greatest treat, the happiest and most appetizing smokeslant you ever had handed out!

You can chum it with a pipe—and you will—once you know that Prince Albert is free from bite and parch! (Cut out by our exclusive patented process!) Why—every puff of P. A. makes you want two more; every puff hits the bulls-eye harder and truer than the last! You can't resist such delight!

And, you'll get the smokesurprise of your life when you roll up a cigarette with Prince Albert! Such enticing flavor you never did know! And, P. A. stays put because it's crimp cut—and it's a cinch to roll! You try it!

PRINCE ALBERT

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Prince Albert is sold in tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tins, humidors and in the pound crystal glass humidors with sponge moistener top.



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1921, is likely to be serious. The loss under some conditions can be partly offset and other benefits can be gained by growing vegetable crops between the rows of young fruit trees, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Plant Vegetables Between Tree Rows.

Experienced orchardists frequently find it advantageous to grow crops between the tree rows until the trees reach bearing age. After bearing begins it is impracticable to "double-crop" an orchard. As a rule, intercropping can not be practiced in a peach orchard after the third season from planting. Six to eight years is usually the limit for an apple orchard, the exact time depending on the variety, vigor and growth, and other factors. Further, the trees will usually shade the ground too much for the growing of vegetable crops by the time the ages mentioned are reached.

In an "off year," with an orchard that was expected to come into bearing for the first time, many fruit growers will find it to their advantage to plant crops of potatoes, corn, soy beans, cowpeas, shell-beans, or sweet potatoes in States where they can be raised between the orchard rows. The growing of potatoes, however, in an orchard in the "northern fruit belt" is a doubtful practice, since the digging of them amounts practically to a late cultivation of the ground, and under some conditions this might stimulate a late growth of the trees, which would be undesirable. In this way the farmer can utilize about half the space of his orchard land without injury to the trees or seriously hampering the temporary crop. Tomatoes and other truck crops may also be grown in the orchard. These are sometimes classed as "catch crops"—crops planted for a quick growth.

Where such catch crops are planted it is well first to make a hasty survey of the operations of other farmers in the vicinity and of the available market, since often where similar conditions prevail throughout an entire locality there is a tendency for many farmers to enter on a certain line of temporary agriculture, with the result that the supply far exceeds the local demand. A little foresight may prevent disappointment.

These rows between the trees are somewhat more difficult to cultivate than in the open field, and many require considerable handwork, but in many cases the crops which are planted yield a comfortable profit. The intercropping of young orchards has an additional purpose besides the mere direct financial gain. It furnishes an incentive to keep the orchard cultivated, and as a rule this is highly desirable from the standpoint of the trees.

Good Opportunity to Prune Heavily
An off year furnishes a good time to put the orchard in order by close pruning, such as the orchardist could not easily afford if it meant reduction in bearing surface.

Profit may sometimes be found in a sowed crop. Buckwheat is often a good thing when sowed among young trees. The buckwheat may not pay to harvest for grain, but if mowed before fully mature it makes a good mulch, or if permitted to mature enough grain may be obtained to materially cut down the expenditure for poultry feed. Buckwheat can be sown in June or even in July and still make a satisfactory growth. Field peas, cowpeas, and various other crops that make good forage can be used as occasion suggests, and the soil be improved thereby.

The fruit grower should realize that it is the abuse rather than the use of double-cropping systems that may result adversely to the trees. And again, an interplanted crop which

is to be harvested and not used entirely for soil improvement, should be looked upon as a means of reducing the expense of maintaining the trees rather than a crop which represents a definite cash income.

STAKE AND PRUNE TOMATOES TO SECURE QUALITY FRUIT

It generally pays to stake and prune the tomatoes grown in the small home garden because by this method the fruit is held off the ground and is clean, a larger number of tomato plants can be grown on a given space and the fruit generally ripens earlier than if the plants are allowed to grow in the natural way. In pruning the plants all side shoots and suckers are removed, leaving only the main stem with its leaves and clusters of fruit. It is easy to determine which are the side shoots and which are the young blossom clusters because the shoots appear directly in the little pocket where the leaf joins the stem, while the fruit clusters appear on the naked side of the stem where there is no leaf. Pinch out the side shoots, but be careful not to injure the blossom or fruit clusters.

Tomato stakes should be from 4 to 6 feet long and 1 to 1½ inches through at the thickest part. They may be small saplings cut in the woods and sharpened at one end, or they may be split from a log that is free from knots. Sometimes strips of waste material from a sawmill or planning mill, known as edgings, are used. It makes little difference so

long as the stakes are strong enough to support the plants and are inexpensive. The stakes should be driven firmly into the ground, one on the north side of each tomato plant, and the plants tied to them once a week during the active growing period with soft cord or narrow strips of muslin. Sometimes the tomato plants will reach the tops of the stakes and then hang over until the tip will touch the ground, clusters of fruit being formed all along the stems.

Twenty-five to 50 tomato plants trained to stakes will supply the average family with all the tomatoes needed for use while fresh, also for canning. It pays to go to some little trouble to have them early, also to stake and prune them so that the quality will be the best.

NOTICE

Pursuant to authority in me vested under and by virtue of the terms of order from the Judge of Probate of Clarendon County, State of South Carolina, dated January 22nd, 1921, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at Summerton, S. C., at 11 o'clock, a. m., May 16th, 1921 at Drug Store of the late L. B. Asbell, the entire stock of drugs, wares and merchandise, with all accounts due said estate, copy of which can be inspected at drug store of the late L. B. Asbell. Terms of sale, Cash.

E. C. ASBELL, Administrator, Estate L. B. Asbell

Health and Vigor Win in The Race of Life

In these days of fast competition only full-blooded, robust, healthy people can keep to the front. Unhealthy weaklings with disordered blood are bound to fall behind. Success is yours only if you have the snap, vigor and magnetism that go with a wholesome, rich blood supply. Don't despair because others forge ahead of you. Start right now to

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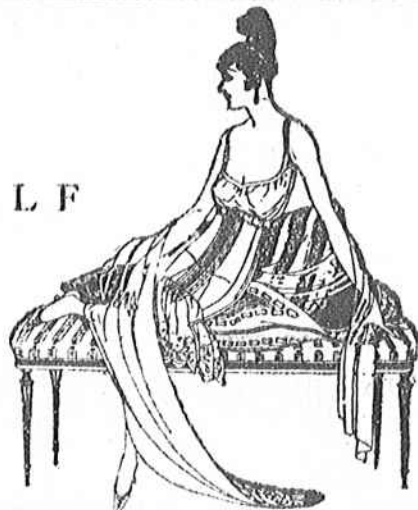
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STUDY YOURSELF



Study yourself in your morning clothes your afternoon suit, your formal evening clothes, your negligee. Do you look just as you would wish, or is there a certain stiffening of your figure—a premonitory warning of that set, inflexible contour that kills spontaneity, and unexpectedness, and vivacity and—YOUTH?

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